



WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1898.

Every Shoe Bearing the name Wm. Hahn &amp; Co. Can be depended on for wear.

## "Thanksgiving's" Shoe Feast!

... At ...  
Hahn & Co.'s  
3 Stores  
This Week.

Manufacturers had become frightened at the war and were taking orders at panic prices. These shoes are now being delivered. Tempted by the low prices, we find we bought too many. By holding them we could get a big profit, but instead we propose to give you the benefit of our foresight by selling many of them this week for less than they can be bought at wholesale today.

## Evening Footwear.

### Thanksgiving Prices on Ladies' Shoes.



Five different styles of good quality kid, button, and lace shoes, stout but flexible sole, opera toe, with patent tip and plain common-sense toe. Would be \$1.50 except for our foresight in contracting for immense quantities in the Spring. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... 95c**

Eight handsome styles ladies' finest vici kid hand-finished lace and button boots, with plain kid, or warranted fancy "vesting" tops—equal to any others' \$2.50 shoe. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$1.87**

Lots 599, 598, and 597—Ladies' fine hand-sewed welt button boots, square and round toe. Regular \$2.50 shoes. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$2.19**

Lots 702 1-2 and 703 1-2—Best \$4 hand-sewed welt lace and button boots, with the mannish English toe, patent tip, and hygienic cushion inner sole. \$4 value. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$3.15**

### Thanksgiving Prices on Men's Shoes.



Men's triple-sole winter russet and black calf lace shoes, extension edge, wide back stays, styles copied from the best \$3 shoes. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$1.67**

Lot 596—Men's double-sole black vici kid hand-made lace shoes; and Lot 516—Of men's best Am. calf hand-made bulldog lace shoes. Best \$3 shoes made. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$2.37**

Our famous "Police" cordovan vici kid, lined, triple-sole, hand-made shoes—round or square toe. Cannot be duplicated under \$3. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$2.95**

Six of the noblest styles of calf-lined winter russets, black vici kid and box calf shoes you ever saw at \$5—this week. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$3.35**

### Thanksgiving Prices on Children's Shoes.



Genuine vici kid spring-heeled, hand and machine-sewed lace and button shoes. Sizes up to 8. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... 45c**

Lots 244 and 231. Children's \$1.50 soft black vici kid spring-heeled lace and button shoes. Sizes up to 11. Good, comfortable, and durable shoes. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... 95c**

Lots 299 and 302—Boys' canvas calf, dongola-top, solid double-sole lace shoes, bulldog and round toe. No equal at \$1.50—and all sizes. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$1.19**

Lots 356 and 361—Misses' hand-sewed, welt, solid comfort lace and button shoes—patent tip. Regular \$2. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$1.37**

Lots 406, 405, and 412—Boys' and youths' best-grade hand-made cordovan and calf bulldog lace shoes. **THANKSGIVING PRICE... \$1.87**

## WM. HAHN & CO.'S 3 Reliable Shoe Houses,

Cor. 7th and K Sts.  
1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave.  
233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

### MANY FIELDS FOR OZONE

Soon it will be a Grocer's Commodity.

ITS MAGIC INDUSTRIAL USES

Interesting Statement of How the Electrified Air is Manufactured and the Apparatus Needed—Produced in Great Quantities—Its Effect on Persons Widely Differs.

The time comes when ozone, "the smell of electricity," may be had at the corner grocery, and no housewife will be without it, says the Boston Globe.

Ozone has been known for nearly fifty years as one of the marvelous constituents of the air, but it is only recently that scientists have learned its magical uses for practical industrial purposes.

Now they offer it for the bleaching of fabrics, yarns, wax and fats; sterilizing drinking water, drying and thickening oils, maturing wine and spirits, sweetening foul beer barrels, seasoning linoleum, aging wood for musical instruments, manufacturing artificial perfumes, treating spent oil, purifying starch and dextrine, manufacturing vinegar, and a score of other similar purposes.

In the treatment of disease it is most efficacious. Excellent results have been obtained in the treatment of anæmia, whooping cough, malaria, tuberculosis, wounds, and it is used for purifying hospital wards.

Until lately a test of the matter of its great usefulness was not possible, because ozone could not be made in very large quantities.

Electrical discharges in the atmosphere produce it readily. Its pungent odor can be noticed around the poles of a static machine when the glass plates are revolving. Produced in this way, it escapes, or rather reverts to its original form in the atmosphere. But it may be confined easily.

For instance, if the two poles of the electric machine were to be continued by means of wires through the sides of a large glass tube so that the sparks would be generated inside the tube, the air flowing in one end of the tube would be ozon-

ized, and ozone would flow from the other end of the tube.

All commercial ozonizers are built on this principle. Condensers are caused to generate ozone within a chamber. Air is kept flowing through this chamber at a rapid rate. It goes in one side of the apparatus as air; it comes out the other side as ozone.

The ozone is not allowed to escape, but is confined in special portable chambers, or in permanent chambers when it is intended to be used on the premises.

After all, ozone is merely electrified air, and any apparatus will produce it which will very rapidly charge a heavy flow of air. The endeavor in all the apparatus now in use is to multiply this electrolyzing effect.

Andréoli's ozonizer is an odd-appearing affair. Clamped with a frame is a series of aluminum and glass plates standing on edge. First there is a flat aluminum plate, then a glass plate, then a plate composed of a great number of aluminum wires stretched across a flat wooden frame; next another glass plate, then another flat aluminum plate, and so on indefinitely, or until the "unit" or ozonizer is made up.

The glass plates are intended insulators between the two kinds of aluminum plates. The latter are charged with a heavy alternating current. The whole apparatus is confined within a chamber. Air is pumped rapidly through this chamber. The alternating current in endeavoring to flow between the two kinds of aluminum plates electrifies the air, and the result is ozone at the other "end" of the machine. The quantity now produced is twenty-four grams per horse power per hour.

It is most interesting to see an ozonizer at work and to note its various fields of usefulness. The appearance of every ozone plant depends on the kind of work to be done with the apparatus. The pungent smelling substance makes its presence known as soon as one not used to it enters the chamber in which it is made.

The sensation in one's nose and throat is not altogether pleasant. It is choking to some persons; simply annoying to others. Many persons cannot stand it at all; others do not mind it in the least. In the daytime the odor is most apparent within the chamber; at night the odor is forgotten in view of the spectacular features of the apparatus.

The action of the glass and metal plates as the strong current of electricity plays on them is beautiful. When the current is turned on a slight phosphorescence appears all over the plates, growing into a great glow which spreads over the apparatus and finally fills and lights up the room.

Photographs of the ozonizers have been taken with no other light than that contained in this glow. It is like the illumination of vacuum tubes. Yet this glow is one of the things to be guarded against

by the ozone manufacturers. For it generates heat, and heat in its turn destroys ozone. So, while the spectacle may be beautiful, it is not economic.

The perfect ozonizer has no glow. The apparatus is silent and except for the pungent odor or the illumination it would not be suspected of being capable of wresting from the air its most vital principle and hurling it off to be used in the arts and industries.

The application of ozone is a simple matter to perform. In getting wood for musical instruments the timber is merely given an ozone bath. Wines and liquors are impregnated with ozone for a given time when they are found to be much improved as to taste. Doubtless this excess of oxygen promotes quickly the process which ordinary air would require years to perform.

Putting ozone in water is after all a method of concentrated aeration. It was tried with much success upon sewage and garbage water, and was used to fill behind crib work one of the islands in the East River near New York city. The bleaching and the seasoning processes are possible for almost the same reason as is the bleaching of paper.

Whatever the chemical formula, air, pure air is a deadly destroyer of all that is impure, whether it is filth or a disease. Removing the impurities of a substance will hasten the bleaching process. The introduction of ozone into the atmosphere of the sick room has in effect the same action as though the patient were to be suddenly conveyed to a mountain top. In fact, the purifying and re-vitalizing properties of the atmosphere are what keeps the world up to its general mark of perfection.

### ELIZA GALLAHER'S WILL.

An Old Document Makes a Mysterious Appearance.

A paper purporting to be the last will of Eliza A. Gallaher, formerly Eliza A. Buckner, of the county of Fargurley, Va., made its appearance very mysteriously yesterday morning at the office of the register of wills for the District. The envelope in which the document was received bears a Washington postmark of date of November 11, 9 p. m., but further than this there is nothing to indicate where the will came from or by whom it was mailed.

The will is dated July 1, 1857, and is in an excellent state of preservation, evidently having not been handled often during the last forty-one years. According to its terms, the deceased leaves all of her estate to her husband, B. Franklin Gallaher, whom she names as sole executor.

The document is witnessed by Seraphim Mass, R. T. Matthews, and Francis A. McGee, all of this city.

### IN QUAIN OLD JAMAICA

Strange Scenes and People in the Isle of Rum.

### THE WOMEN DO THE WORK

They Shoulder the Burden of Farm and Fireside. While the Men Are Idle—More Modern Hotels Than People to Fill Them—Queer Dialect of the People—Gossip Notes.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 9.—Whatever may be lacking in Jamaica, it is certainly not hotels, for this small island has more big caravansaries than any other place of equal size and population in the world. The traveling public is indebted to Sir Henry Bland for this, as well as for many other comforts. The energetic governor-general determined to attract capital and immigration to this long-neglected corner of Her Majesty's domain.

With that end in view, he got up a colonial exhibition, about six years ago, for the purpose of advertising to the world the resources of the British West Indies and Jamaica in particular. He believed that the principal reason why for many years the tide of winter travel steadily toward some of the neighboring islands, leaving this one almost unnoticed, was the want of proper accommodations. So, just before the great fair, he caused a number of large and costly hotels to be erected, equipped with every modern convenience. Fundamentally, the exhibition was not a success, as it involved a considerable deficit in running expenses, which subscribers to the quarterly fund were required to make good; but it was attended by upwards of 200,000 foreign visitors, and a "boom" in Jamaica products resulted, which has not yet died out.

### Empty Barracks Now.

The big hotels served their purpose during the fair, but most of them have since become mere empty barracks. Among the dozen or so in Kingston which still manage to sustain a precarious existence, the one nearest the landing place is most generally patronized by visiting Americans. Another, farther up town, makes a special claim to being "Northern" in style and cuisine.

As for myself I have not come so far to get a weak imitation of what may be had every day at home, always preferring when in Rome to do as the Romans. There is a quaint and unpretentious inn near the outskirts of the town, where it is a pleasure to "put up"—and incidentally to put up with its superb and greasy and garlicky odors. Set in the midst of a tropical garden, surrounded by high walls, like a convent—where I believe it was, in some long-past day—is cooking is Creole and its ways typically Jamaican.

Perhaps the most striking thing you will meet in rambling around the streets of Kingston is the endless variety of curious head-gear. A certain amount of license in regard to clothing, or rather the scarcity of it, is always allowed in tropical climates, and the young people of the island, like carrying liberty a trifle too far.

### Fantastic Headgear.

Each Jamaican is a law unto himself in the matter of style, and although he perambulates the earth in fewer garments than decency actually requires, his most original efforts are expended in fantastic head-coverings. Hardly any two persons wear exactly the same fashion of hat, cap, or turban, and anything, however atrocious, is quite "correct" here.

The most picturesque ugly in design and general appearance are the pith hats and helmets sported by English colonial officials and their haughty or humble imitators among the blacks and greys. For men whose business keeps them much in the tropics, the pith hat is the best possible protection, being an inch thick, but literally "light as a cork." They are in all shapes and sizes—some like the ordinary policeman's helmet, but with an added development of brim; others measure from twenty to twenty-five inches, fore and aft; others are circular discs, the depth of a dishpan, with a small, flat crown; others huge pieces of pith, like an exaggerated clam shell and no crown at all; and others resemble nothing under heaven but a big snow shovel.

They are usually covered with linen—brown, or green, or twisted around the crown, festooned, or tied in true lovers' knots, according to the taste of the wearer, with long ends dangling down the back, or draped in the breeze. These nightmares of the hatter's imagination are never made to fit snugly, but are supplied with an inner framework, to adjust the space all around the head for circulation of air. Thus a man who wears a number 7 derby requires a number 11 pith hat, in which his cranium looks as if caught in a trap, and gives the appearance of an overgrown mushroom when seen from the rear.

### Sombreros and Turbans.

The swiftest Jamaicans affect the big white sombrero, with a highly-colored silk scarf tied around, with floating ends. The West India coolie men, lounging at the street corners, have their heads swathed in immense white turbans, while the coolie women wear several yards of white cloth, picturesquely draped over their shining blue-black hair and hanging down behind.

The negroes envelop their bushy wool in a headscarf of gaudy hues, and on top of the turban perch any sort of old hat, male or female, straw, felt, or pith, they can lay hands on. The sterner women content themselves with a twist of straw, or a piece of cloth, when at work; and when off duty they supplement it with half a gourd shell, the size and shape of an inverted washbasin. On Sundays and other festive days the colored ladies of quality often appear in truly marvelous creations of millinery, but always as a secondary adornment to the bandana.

Occasionally one meets a proud darkey under a tall silk hat of antique design or an old and battered plug, with long streamers of bright gallico. The policemen wear little round peaked caps, as funny as those sported by circus clowns, and the prettiest of all is the zouave turban of red and white, with yellow tassels, which is so extremely becoming to the black soldiers.

Another thing that fills you with amazement is the queer gibberish that is spoken in Jamaica. You naturally expect to hear the English language spoken in this old English colony; and they wonder it English and would feel greatly insulted if you intimated that it is not of the best.

### Dialect of the Negroes.

The dialect of the upper classes is bad enough, with their "bobs" and "sang-wiches" and "cawnts," et cetera; but never was the King's English so atrociously murdered as by the Jamaican negroes. All their sentences appear to be constructed on the "baby-talk" plan, and words wholly unintelligible to the new-

comer roll out of their thick lips in an oily stream. You get a fair sample of it the minute you set foot on shore among the crowd of darkeys clamoring to carry your things.

I singled out a coal-black fellow in a clean white suit, because he looked the most intelligent, and in reply to my question what he would charge to convey a trunk, two hand-bags and a camera to the custom house, he said: "Marm lady! I dat quick-quick fe quattle fe hit tings an tanner fe tunk."

What on earth he meant I had no idea, until after several repetitions, each yelled louder than before, as if by that means to arouse my dull understanding, an obliging by-stander, familiar with what is known as "quashie English," translated the porter's words to signify that he would do the job very quickly for "quattle," or one-quarter of an English sixpence (2 cents in our money) for carrying each of the small pieces, and "tanner," a shilling, for the trunk.

The poorest of these negroes are extremely polite to one another, as well as to strangers. It is amusing to hear a half-naked fellow, hatless and shoeless, bowing and scraping to another in the same condition and saying with the air of a Chesterfield:

"How do dis morn, sar? Hope um do be well, sar."

The response invariably is, "Quattle well, um, dis morn, sar; tank um, sar." The word "um" is not understood, but its use is constant in every sentence, and "sar" or "marm-lady" are never omitted.

Seeing women breaking stone on the road-side, coaling ships in the harbor, working in the fields and doing all the business of marketing, you wonder what the men do for a living. It is not true that the men are altogether idle, though the women perform most of the labor which calls for strength and endurance. The crowd "lords of creation" in this part of the world are willing to be dressed up in the becoming uniform of soldiers and glory in the gorgeous tunic, scarlet jacket and blue zouave breeches of barbaric splendor.

They will even perform the light functions of the police force, although it is said to be generally necessary to thump a Jamaican policeman on the head to wake him up when a murder is being committed under his nose. One finds native men on the railroads, too, apparently enjoying the free rides as conductors and engineers; also as telegraph operators, gladiatorial bedecked clerks in shops and hotels, and overseers of the so-called "weaker sex" who are breaking stone and digging ditches.

### Women Stronger Than Men.

To tell the truth, the Amazonians look better able to do hard work than the lanky, undersized men. The blackest and bravest of them challenge admiration when met on the road, huge burdens balanced on their heads, loose garments tucked high around the hips, arms swinging, striding along with the graceful motion which freedom of body and limb alone can give.

With vigorous arms they belabor the poor little donkey, lead from ear to tail with Guinea grass for its own dinner and a variety of articles, animate and inanimate, either of purchase or for sale. The splendid roads, which are the pride and boast of the island, were originally built by convicts, and the work of keeping them in repair is not difficult.

You soon cease to feel pity for the females who are doing it when you observe how contented, even hilarious, they are. Here and there along the road-side they set up four poles and clutch them with palm leaves, to afford shelter from the sun, and under these primitive butts they sit happily as any queen on her throne, making a frolic of pounding up the easily crumbled volcanic rock, laughing and gossiping all day long.

On these rural roads you meet a great many more pedestrians than vehicles. Most of the latter are queer, three-wheeled carts, drawn by three bullocks abreast, or by three mules, or three horses; or maybe it is a badly mixed team of horse, ox, and mule, harnessed side by side.

### Pride of Ancestry.

Nowadays every Jamaican negro prides himself on descent or connection with the Maroons, who murdered the French and defied the English, in 1665, claiming the famous old Calabar as one of his probable ancestors and ignoring every other color in his blood but black or brown. Yet the truth is that the blood of almost every nation mingles in his veins. While the coconut head, crowned with stiff wool, predominates, every tinge of the hair and color of the eyes may be found, with almost every shade of complexion, from ebony to good Jersey cream.

Among the most singular people in Jamaica are the colored Jews, who unite the dark skin and protruding lips of the African with the Hebrew's sharp features, twinkling eyes and nose of abnormal development. There is a very large Jewish element in the island, in proportion to its size and population. Kingston alone has a Jewish colony 2,000 strong.

They control the mercantile business; and with the same accommodating spirit which distinguishes the sect elsewhere, they always readily lend a helping hand, under the sign of the three golden balls, to any spendthrift Creoles who are bent on ruining themselves. The exceptional social importance of the Israelites in Jamaica is due to the fact that the island was settled while Cromwell ruled in England, and everybody knows that the Protector sympathized strongly with the fugitives from Inquisitorial persecution in Spain and Portugal. There are two flourishing synagogues in Kingston, one for Spanish and Portuguese Jews, which also includes the negroes; the other for English and German Jews.

This ought to be the most pious island under the sun, judging from the church records. Although the institutions of the Church of England are most in evidence, fully one-third of the population are Baptists, and every other religious denomination is represented. Looking over the statistics, I find that there are 40,283 Episcopals in Jamaica; 35,428 Baptists; 22,599 Methodists; 9,222 Roman Catholics; and 25,500 members of other Christian churches.

The clergy includes 50 Baptist ministers, 20 Wesleyan, 20 Presbyterian, 17 Moravian, 1 United Methodist and Free Mission, and 10 from the London Mission Society; and nobody knows how many State-paid rectors and curates of the churches of England and Scotland, Romish priests and Jesuits, and a host of others.

### FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

### GOMPERS SEES LONG.

Eight Hours Constitute a Day's Work in Naval Establishments. President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, had an interview yesterday with Secretary Long, who told him that in the naval establishment there would be no working over eight hours except in a national public emergency, and when there was overwork the employees will be given one and one-half pay for extra time the same as is paid in other establishments.

The Government will probably allow the claims of the men for extra pay for overtime work during the war with Spain.

Heurich's Sparkling Stock Ale has a most delicious flavor. Order a case by "phoning 634, Arlington Bottling Co., or call for it at all leading hotels and restaurants.

## Take Care of Your Feet.

The crying need of feet is the comfort and perfect fit of

Jenness Miller Shoes.

Price, \$3.50.

Perfect anatomically—shoes made expressly to meet the requirements of nature. They are shaped to give the ball of the foot full play, and by the ingenious cut of the last they combine comfort with a graceful shape and style. We alone sell "Jenness Miller" shoes here.

Price, \$3.50. Extra quality, \$5.

### Dugan & Hudson Shoes for Misses and Children.

Odd sizes in the Famous D. & H. Ironclad Shoes.

Sizes, 8 to 2. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoe.

To close... \$1.98

## CROCKER'S,

Shoes Shined Free. 939 Pa. Ave.

### GOOD MARKETS FOR BEER.

### Excellent Chances Open for Energetic American Brewers.

In the annual report of Consul Hollis, of Lourenco, Marquex, Africa, he speaks of the introduction of American beer as follows:

"There is a very good market for beer of all kinds here. Large quantities of English ale and stout are consumed; but these beers are too heavy and are unsuited to the climate, and the old residents after awhile drop them for something lighter, such as German Pilsener beer."

"Lately, several parties have endeavored to introduce American lager beer here, and, considering the present commercial depression, I think they are making some headway. The brands that have been sold here are generally well liked, and, when trade improves, a very good business in this line can be worked up by American brewers of really first-class beers."

"I have noted that some American brewers are too conservative in their business methods for this country. They want remittances to cover all orders, and are not at all inclined to ship sample

lots. A little more liberality in the matter of samples and terms of payments would, no doubt, result in increased sales. It is quite safe to sell and to draw upon the bills of lading to any firms or individuals who attach to their orders a letter from their local bankers, recommending them as desirable people with whom to trade. In regard to the packing and prices of American beers, I think I can safely say that both are entirely satisfactory."

### SIAM'S NEW MINISTER.

Formal Exchange of Courtesies Visited the President.

Phya Viddha Suriyassakul, the new minister from Siam to the United States and Great Britain, visited the White House yesterday.

He wore a dazzling uniform, a cocked hat with plume, and was attended by an interpreter. He was received by the President in the Blue Room, and there was the usual exchange of diplomatic courtesies.

The minister formally presented to the President his credentials and the royal letters recalling his predecessor, Phya Naha Yopha, as the representative of the King of Siam.



## Help Your Eyes—Don't Hinder Them.

—They're striving hard against great odds, perhaps—to serve you perfectly. If they need help—help them. Don't delay. Consult our refractonist at the first warning your eyes sound. May be bad headaches—may be some other way they'll speak to you. We offer you the services of an eminent, scientific refractonist without charge. It costs nothing to know whether you need glasses or not.

Our Optical Department is the most complete in the city. An expert refractonist here who has made his life a study of the physical defects of the eyes and their remedying lenses. He will examine your eyes without charge.

Glasses Cost Only 50c a Week.

The best of them can be paid for this way.

CASTELBERG, THE BARGAIN GIVER  
935 Pa. Ave. and RELIABLE JEWELER

Baltimore Store, 106 N. Eutaw Street. Established 1846.